AMENDMENT TO THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

DECEMBER 21, 1925.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. King, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1226]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 916) to amend section 9 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended, have considered the same and report it with the recom-mendation that it do pass with the following amendment:

In line 10, strike out the word "earned" and insert in lieu thereof

the word "acquired."

The bill would authorize the release by the President of seized property to only a very small group of claimants, who acquired their property while bona fide residents of the United States, and who shall be bona fide residents of the United States at the time of the return of their property.

It is understood by the committee that the bill would cover not more than five or six persons and that the aggregate amount of prop-

erty involved is comparatively small.

The original trading with the enemy act did not authorize the seizure of the property of enemy nationals residing in the United States, except where they were interned, and all such internees have now had their property released to them by the amendment of June

5, 1920.

It is apparent that the few local residents of this country who were only temporarily absent during the war, and whose property was seized because of their temporary absence, should be placed upon a parity with the general class of alien nationals of former enemy countries, residing in this country, and whose property was never seized at all, as above stated.

Under like circumstances, Great Britain, by order in council, adopted a report of a special committee made to the board of trade . December 24, 1923, returning to the owners the property seized in Great Britain under the British trading with the enemy act, belonging to claimants who were "resident in Great Britain before the war, and permitted at its close either to remain or return there." See Command No. 2046, presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty, and printed by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1924. Lord Blanesburg, one of the lords of appeal, was chairman of the committee which made the report upon which the British action here mentioned was taken.

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